THE
Caledonian Mercury

No. 9850. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1. 1784.

This day is published,
By JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square,
Next door up Parliament-Close, within the Pillars,
A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS
In moſt branches of PHYSIC and SURGERY: And alſo, all the other Books uſed in this Univerſity by the different Claſſes, which begin to be Sold at the prices printed in the *Catalogue*, this day, November 1.
At the above Shop, lately publiſhed, in one Volume Octavo,
Price 4 s. in Boards.
PHARMACOPOEIA COLL. REG. MED. EDINBURGENSIS.
Editio nova, emendata et plurimum aucta.

TO SCHOOL-MASTERS.

THERE is wanted the parish of Newburn, in the county of Fife, against Martinmas next, a SCHOOL-MASTER, qualified to teach Engliſh after the new method; Latin, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and Writing.—The value of his income, independent of the School, will be upwards of 20 l. Sterling, burdened with 10 l. Sterling to the preſent incumbent.—The maintenance, education, and cloathing of Five Boys, upon a charitable foundation.

Candidates will apply to William Bethune, writer in Edinburgh, or to the Rev. Mr Brown, miniſter at Newburn, who will inform as to other particulars.——But none need apply who have any view of becoming a clergyman.

Newburn is ſituated in a fine country, and very populous neighbourhood, where a good School may be expected.

A SCHOOL-MISTRESS WANTED.

WANTED, for the town of Nairn, a SCHOOL-MISTRESS, properly qualified for the education of Girls. It is expected that, beſides the ordinary branches of inſtruction, ſhe ſhall be able to teach Tambour Work, and give leſſons on the Harpſichord.

The ſalary from the town is 8 l. Sterling per annum; but, from the favourable ſituation of Nairn, very conſiderable emoluments muſt ariſe from ſcholars. The School-miſtreſs will alſo be allowed a convenient houſe of four rooms, and other accommodations, beſides the privilege of the town's moſs for fuel, at a trifling expence.

Candidates for this appointment may correſpond with Mr Hay, town-clerk of Nairn, to whom they will likewiſe tranſmit proper certificates of their character and abilities.

JUST imported from HOLLAND, a collection of the beſt Double HYACINTHS, POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, &c. and to be Sold
BY DICKSON AND BROWN,
Nurſery and Seedſmen at Bridge-end of Perth.

They have alſo a very large collection of the very beſt kinds of Fruit Trees, viz. Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Geans, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Vines, Figs, Almonds, Medlars, Quinces, Mulberries, Spaniſh Filbert and large Cob Nuts, Gooſeberries, Currants, and Raſps; two year old ſeedling Scots Firs, at 12 s. per 1200; Larix ditto, at 8 s. Spruce Firs, ditto, at 4 s. Scots Elms, ditto, at 5 s. Oaks, ditto, at 6 s. alſo tranſplanted Trees of the above kinds, of different ages and ſizes; ſeedling and tranſplanted Walnuts, Spaniſh and Horſe Cheſnuts, Libornums, Aſh, Sycamore, or Planes, Beech, Horn-beam, Mountain Aſh, or Roans, Common and Weeping Birch, black and white American Spruce, and Balm of Gilead Firs, New-England Stone, Pineaſter and Cluſter Pines, Mapples of ſorts; alſo a variety of Poplars, Limes, Engliſh Elms, Oriental and Occidental Platanus, &c. A large quantity of tranſplanted Thorns, from 6 s. to 10 s. per 1200; Crabs, Yews, Hollies, Sweet Briers, and Barberries, with a great variety of Flowering Shrubs and Ever greens, among which are many curious American plants. Alſo, a collection, conſiſting of ſeventy kinds of Roſes, and likewiſe a great collection of Bulbous Roots, and Flower Plants, &c. Alſo, all kinds of Garden Seeds neceſſary at this ſeaſon, and all kinds of Garden Utenſils, Flower Pots, Flower Glaſſes, and Hotbed Mats, &c. Noblemen and Gentlemen who are pleaſed to favour them with their orders, may depend on being well ſerved, and at the loweſt prices.

N. B. Large printed Catalogues, containing the different articles, with the prices annexed, may be had by calling at the Nurſery.

DAMAGED HEMP.

TO be SOLD at Grangemouth, on Monday the 8th November current, at twelve o'clock mid-day, a Parcel of DAMAGED HEMP, for behoof of the Underwriters.

Apply to Alexander Laird, Grangemouth.

NAIRN, 23d OCTOBER 1784.

THE Gentlemen, Freeholders, Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Supply of the county of Nairn, having met in conſequence of circular letters from the Convener, to conſider of that part of an Act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, which relates to the licenſing of ſmall ſtills in the Highlands of Scotland; and there being laid before the Meeting certain Reſolutions of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Supply of the county of Perth upon this ſubject, and a motion made and ſeconded, that theſe Reſolutions ſhould be adopted as the ſenſe of this county upon the bill under conſideration:

The Meeting are unanimouſly of opinion, that the Reſolutions entered into by the county of Perth, upon the 12th current, are wiſe, ſpirited, proper, and conſtitutional, and ought to be adopted by the different counties intereſted in the diſtillery of ſpirits in the Highlands of Scotland. And they reſolve to concur with theſe counties, in obtaining a repeal of the exceptionable parts of this law, by every legal and conſtitutional means, and to defray a part of the neceſſary expence attending this ſalutary meaſure. They, in the mean time, earneſtly recommend to the diſferent heritors in this county to grant no certificates to their tenants or others, for procuring licenſes to diſtil ſpirits under the authority of the ſaid Act of Parliament, as they regard the proſperity of the county in general, and their own private intereſt in particular. And they name and appoint Charles Gordon, Eſq; of Braid, an heritor of this county, as their Delegate, to meet and concur with the other Delegates or Commiſſioners from other counties, to obtain a repeal of the ſaid law, and concur in ſuch other meaſures as may be adopted for obtaining redreſs of this intolerable grievance.

JOHN FRASER, Preſes.

To be LET for ſix months from the 15th of November current, longer or ſhorter as ſhall be agreed on,
THE HOUSE of BELVILLE, with the Garden and Offices, adjoining to St Anne's Yards, or King's Park, within a few minutes walk of Edinburgh. The houſe conſiſts of parlour, drawing-room, ſix bed-rooms, with ſervants rooms, &c.

For further particulars, application may be made to Adam Stewart writer, No. 2, Bunker's hill, or at the houſe.

Note, More or leſs good Graſs Grounds will be let with the houſe, as may be required.

By order of the Right Honourable
The Lord Provoſt, the Magiſtrates and Council of the City of EDINBURGH.
ALL HALLOW-FAIR of this City is to begin on Monday the 8th of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, to continue the uſual time; and is to be kept and held in the WESTER BEARFORD's PARK.

AT LEITH, FOR LONDON,
THE DILIGENCE,
PHILIP BUTLER Maſter,
Now lying in the Birth in Leith Harbour, taking in Goods for London, and will ſail on the 5th of November. This Ship has excellent Accommodation for Paſſengers.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THESEUS is ſaid to have collected the ſcattered tribes of Attica, and to have placed them in Athens like bees in a hive. We are ignorant of the principle of this aſſociation. Amphion is ſaid, allegorically, I ſuppoſe, to have built the walls of Thebes by the means of harmony; and, ſurely, no ſmall degree of it is neceſſary to enable men to *perform in concert* the duties of civil ſociety. Independent of ſuch remote inſtances, people, ſtill in life, remember the founding of St Peterſburgh, now the great capital of a great empire.

When Europeans firſt landed in North America, they found the country in what we call a ſtate of nature. To what principle, then, are we to attribute the preſent exiſtence of her ſo many cities, towns, villages, plantations, and houſes, from a palace to a cottage? To induſtry, no doubt, and a profitable ſubject for its exertion.

Allow American induſtry to be more various, and more profitable, than any that can be found in the Highlands or Iſlands; yet ſurely a fiſhery, with its many conſequent benefits, might be ſufficient to render theſe poor countries populous and flouriſhing. The Weſtern Iſlands are ſaid to contain 48,000 people. The extenſive and indented ſhores of Zetland, Orkney, and the Highlands, muſt contain many more. But then theſe people are ſcattered; and therefore they cannot, in their preſent ſtate, combine their efforts for their own emolument. Cities are neceſſary for the fiſhery. The queſtion then is, By what incitement can we, like Theſeus or Czar Peter, collect thoſe ſcattered tribes into cities? It occurs to me, that exemptions, which almoſt, literally ſpeaking, would coſt nothing, and encouragements, even very moderate, might have the deſired effect.

Wiſhing perfect ſucceſs to the works that are propoſed by the truly judicious and beneficent Mr Knox, I ſhall ſuppoſe that Lerwick in Zetland, the Banks of Lochbroom in Roſsſhire, and Oban in Argyleſhire, are places advantageouſly ſituated for the fiſhery. Theſe places ought to be taken under the foſtering hand of Government, and nurſed up by the means of encouragements and exemptions. I ſhall call theſe places *Britiſh fiſhing colonies*. Our demand for encouragement muſt be ſmall, leſt it be refuſed, and leſt it interfere with Mr Knox. Suppoſe 5000 l. *per annum* to be ſufficient, and to be divided into three branches; 1ſt, Building cottages; 2d, Buying implements of induſtry; 3d, Superintendance. The two firſt articles of encouragement might gradually be withdrawn as the colonies advanced in ſtrength: The third article ſhould probably be encreaſed.

It is from the article of exemptions that I expect the principal effects. If revenue can be rendered ſafe when exemptions are given, and if exemptions will have the deſired effect, every lover of his country muſt rejoice. On the hitherto difficult head of exemption, I eſtabliſh the following rule, as being conſiſtent with the intereſt of the ſiſhing colonies, and, at the ſame time, as the ſure means of procuring ſafety to revenue, *viz.* "The quantity of the articles exempted from duty ſhall "always bear a given proportion to the numbers of the colo-"niſts." Under this general condition, when coal, malt, ale, whiſky, ſope, leather, and candles are imported into the colonies, I would allow a drawback of duty. As the coloniſts are to be indulged with exemptions in favour of themſelves only, they muſt be armed with power to prevent carrying the exempted articles forth of the colony: There is no doubt they will be very alert in this ſervice.

It ſhould be lawful to lodge every kind of ſalt, duty free, at the colonies.

The Dutch method of purifying ſalt, as deſcribed by Lord Dundonald, merits every encouragement.

The bounty ſhould be given upon the quantity of fiſh taken, and not, as at preſent, upon the ſize and outfit of the veſſel.

The laſt article in favour of our fiſhing colonies, is a relaxation of the corn laws. They ſhould be indulged with imports of corn at all times, be the price what it will, provided the importation bears a certain proportion to the number of the coloniſts. *Where the carcaſſes are, there will the eagles aſſemble.* Free houſes, gifts of implements of induſtry, plenty, and cheapneſs ſuperior to what is anywhere elſe to be found, a profitable ſtaple for the exertion of induſtry; theſe new and accumulated advantages will all unite at the colonies. Such incitements poſſeſs a moral certainty of collecting together the moveable induſtry of the Highlands, the Iſlands, and, indeed, of many other places, and bids fair to fix it at the colonies; by which is gained one very eſſential deſideratum for eſtabliſhing the fiſhery, viz. *cities*.

If the propoſed regulations ſhall produce the deſired effect, the neceſſity and torrent of emigration is at an end, as the Britiſh fiſhing colonies will preſent a ſurer and more profitable aſylum than America.

NERVA.

Edin. Oct. 27. 1784.

From the London Papers, Oct. 26.

Seville, Sept. 8. This day died Donna Catalina Franco, aged 102 years, 2 months, and 15 days. She was a widow at the age of 21, having then four children. Three years after ſhe married again, and had five children. Till the complaint that produced her death ſhe never was afflicted with any diſorder but a tertian fever, though her conſtant employment had been that of a ſempſtreſs, and other ſuch ſedentary occupations. Her ſight was ſtrong to the laſt, and in all probability ſhe would have lived longer, had ſhe not been let blood for a complaint in which that operation is deemed extremely improper.

Oct. 17. Laſt Wedneſday, a courier arrived here from Colonel Van Vabſt, to demand of the States General a reinforcement to the garriſon of Lillo, in conſequence of the increaſe of the number of Auſtrian troops in that neighbourhood. It is ſaid a body of five hundred Imperial troops are now at Zandvliet, and that ſome regiments of this republic will form a defenſive line, under the command of Major-General Gremer, commander of the 3d battalion of Walloons. The ſaid battalion ſtationed here are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

Ghent, Oct. 11. Here, as well as in other parts of the Auſtrian Netherlands, great movements are obſerved among the different regiments; and all circumſtances concur to indicate the approach of ſome great warlike operations; and we learn that armies are on foot in divers other parts of the Emperor's dominions.

From the JAMAICA MORNING POST.

Kingſton, Aug. 28. We hear from Kildare eſtate, in St George's, that, a few days ago, a party of five new *Coromantee* negroes, and another negro who had been longer in the country, all belonging to that eſtate, conceiving themſelves ill-treated by the overſeer for puniſhing one of their wives, reſolved to take ample revenge for the ſuppoſed indignity; for which purpoſe they had a private meeting, at which their leader, whoſe name was Charles, having made an inciſion on one of his arms, obliged his aſſociates to ſuck the blood as it flowed warm from the wound, by which, and ſome other infernal ceremonies, they bound themſelves in a ſolemn league to murder every white perſon on the eſtate, and to ſtand by each other to the laſt extremity.

In conſequence of this bloody reſolution, they forthwith armed themſelves, and ſeized upon the overſeer and a bricklayer, belonging to the eſtate, both of whom they were about to diſpatch, but the latter falling upon his knees, and imploring mercy in the moſt moving terms, they conſented to ſpare his life, provided he would kiſs the ſoals of each of their feet, as a token of his ſubmiſſion, which being aſſented to on his part, the overſeer took an opportunity, while the ceremony of kiſſing was in agitation, to fly to a large fowl-houſe near the ſpot, which he luckily reached and made the door faſt. The conſpirators, leaving the bricklayer, immediately purſued the fugitive, and attempted to force into the place of his retreat, by cutting away the wattles with their bills, while he made his eſcape out of a back-door in the garden, and mounting a horſe that was ready ſaddled at the bottom of the garden, which his boy, who had been an eye-witneſs to the whole tranſaction, had generouſly provided for him, he alarmed ſeveral gentlemen on the neighbouring eſtates, and a party of maroon negroes, who, after arming themſelves, proceeded to the eſtate to ſeize the inſurgents: Upon the approach of this force, the conſpirators took to their heels, and endeavoured to effect their eſcape, but being cloſely followed, they turned upon their purſuers, and a bloody conteſt enſued, in which five of the rebellious negroes were wounded and taken priſoners, at the concluſion of a ſtout reſiſtance, and their leader, Charles, who obſtinately refuſed to be taken alive, was ſlain, after being ſhot through the body three ſeveral times. One of the gentlemen and one of the maroons were alſo wounded. The body of Charles, and brought in the [illegible] "*Killed in open rebellion:*" In conſequence of which a magiſtrate ordered his head to be cut off and ſtuck upon a pole over the mill-houſe, and his body to be burnt, which was accordingly carried into execution.

LONDON.

A correſpondent lately arrived from the continent informs us, that the great marks of eſteem and reſpect ſhewn in Britain to the Marquis de Bouille, for his juſt and handſome conduct towards the Britiſh in the Weſt Indies, notwithſtanding that it was ſufficiently underſtood here to have been a very leading circumſtance towards the reduction of ſome of our colonies, has been conſidered as magnanimous, and been much applauded in the countries abroad; and that, particularly in France, it has been viewed as a fit counterpart to the great favour and diſtinction ſhewn there to General Melvill, when employed in the negociation reſpecting Tobago, although it was perfectly known to the French Miniſters, that the ſudden and total defection of the numerous inhabitants and militia of Martinico, occaſioning the rapid loſs of that iſland, with St Vincent, Grenada, and its other dependencies, when they muſt have been ſaved by a French fleet then upon its paſſage with large ſuccours for them, and an Engliſh ſquadron diſpatched with orders to attack the Havannah, and in their way thither, to withdraw all the beſieging troops from Martinico, if not completely reduced, was entirely owing to the great popularity of the Britiſh officer, from his ſingular diſintereſtedneſs and humanity towards the French, when commander of Guadaloupe; and aided by a *ſecret* correſpondence, which he had thereby found means to form with ſome of the moſt conſiderable perſons in Martinico.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, October 23.

"There wanted but a trial of the forms inflicted by the Fuſtian-tax, to render the inconveniencies expected to reſult from it certain. This has been done; and the event proves the general ideas entertained to have been well founded. Several perſons who have taken out licenſes have been very conſiderable loſers in this ſhort ſpace; and others have been under the neceſſity of relinquiſhing it, or ſuffering the loſs of their property. The officers, inadequate to their taſk, which requires, from its complex nature, the experience of years, inſtead of aiding, hinder the progreſs of buſineſs, and thereby effectually prevent the main end of all taxes—*efficiency*. This, with the circumſtance of there being no preparation with which the goods can be ſtamped, to ſtand the various operations from different branches of the manufacture, with any degree of ſafety to the operator, will certainly have a powerful effect in convincing the legiſlature of the inexpediency of the meaſure, and the neceſſity there is for a ſpeedy redreſs."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 15.

Per Quarter.	
Wheat, 40 s. to 47 s.	Peaſe, 38 s. to 40 s.
Barley, 24 s. to 28 s.	Hog ditto, 33 s. to 36 s.
Rye, 26 to 28 s. 6 d.	Tares, 45 s. to 63 s.
Oats, 18 s. to 23 s.	Beans, 32 s. to 39 s.
Pale Malt, 40 s. to 44 s.	Kidney, 35 s. to 39 s. 6 d.
Amber ditto, 41 s. to 44 s.	Tares, 40 s. to 50 s.
	New ditto, ——
	Per Sack.
	Fine Flour, 40 s.
	Second ſort, 37 s.
	Third Sort, 24 s. to 28 s.

From the London Papers, Oct. 28.

Liege, Oct. 17. We learn from Rome, that the Pope will, in a few days, iſſue a bull for the abolition of the Order of St Barnard, of which there are conſiderable abbeys of both ſexes, whoſe revenues are calculated to amount to upwards of a million of ſlorins. It is alſo ſaid, that a ſecond bull will ſpeedily follow for the extinction of the Order of Benedictines.

Hague, Oct. 22. The laſt letters from Dutch Flanders, dated the 18th of this month, announce great movements amongſt the Auſtrian troops, who are marching chiefly towards Antwerp, and poſting themſelves in ſuch a manner, that they can aſſemble there ten thouſand men in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. They are putting the city in a good ſtate of defence, and erecting batteries on the banks of the river.

According to the ſame letters, the Auſtrian villages in the neighbourhood of Lillo are barricadoed every night with barrels of earth, carts, felled trees, &c.

The Imperial brig, the Lewis, has repaſſed before Lillo, going up the Sheldt to regain the port of Antwerp.

LONDON.

The 21ſt of January next is confidently ſaid to be the day of meeting of the Parliament for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

It is ſaid that Lord Yelverton, who waited on his Majeſty yeſterday on his arrival from Ireland, is charged with diſpatches from the Lord Lieutenant to Government, of the firſt importance.

It was reported this morning, that ſome diſagreeable accounts had been received from Quebec, relating to the diſcontents which prevail among the Canadians.

Yeſterday Capt. Faulkner, of his Majeſty's ſhip Proſelyte, of 32 guns, from Newfoundland, arrived at the Admiralty-Office with diſpatches from Admiral Campbell: the Proſelyte ſailed from Newfoundland on the 28th of laſt month, and the Admiral in the Saliſbury of 50 guns, with the Winchelſea 32, Thiſbe 28, Merlin, Echo, and Thorn ſloops, were expected to ſail in a week or ten days at fartheſt. All the ſihers had left the Banks, the ſiſhery having broken up the 20th of September. An explanation had taken place between Governor Campbell and the French Governor of St Pierre, relative to the ſhips which had been taken for illicit practices in ſiſhing out of the boundaries preſcribed by the laſt treaty of peace, and a perfect harmony reigned. The ſettlement at Port-Roſeway had ſent two ſhips to the ſiſhery on the great Bank, which had met with great ſucceſs; one of them went for Europe, and the other returned to the ſettlement, whoſe cargo was put into ſtores for the winter ſuſtenance of the inhabitants.

It is ſtrongly reported, that Earl Waldegrave will ſucceed his father as Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty; and that Lord Chatham will be appointed Vice Chamberlain to his Majeſty.

Yeſterday a very full Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt-India Houſe in Leaden-ſtreet, in order to take into conſideration the adjuſtment of the tea ſales, which are again to commence on the week after next; and alſo the new appointments for India, both in the civil and military line. The firſt matter was, we underſtand, ſettled upon a plan propoſed by the tea-dealers to the Directors, by which the practices at the laſt ſale, it is hoped, may be prevented; but the appointments for India are not ſettled: the Chairmen are to have another interview on Saturday with the King's Miniſter on this very arduous buſineſs. The conteſt about the appointment of a ſucceſſor to Mr Haſtings, which lies between Meſſ. Vanſittart and Leiceſter, was the great object in this Court. It was adjourned after a long debate a fortnight ago to this day, and even now we underſtand it is not ſettled. At no time have parties run ſo [illegible] in Leadenhall-ſtreet.

ment of Mr Holland was carried only by a majority of two; and among the proteſtors are the names of Mr Atkinſon and Governor Johnſtone.

General Campbell goes out to Bengal as Commander in Chief of the army, and not as Governor-General; Mr Haſtings' ſucceſſor not being yet known.

Yeſterday Governor Hornby, who is lately returned from Bombay, had an audience of the Court of Directors at the India Houſe.

Governor Hornby, who has lately returned from Bombay, has been in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company near fifty years, during which time he has been almoſt wholly abroad, having come to England only once in that period, about thirty-two years ago.

The Emperor's prohibiting the introduction of Britiſh hardware into his dominions is a ſevere and unexpected blow to our commerce, and ſuch as would have been felt at all times, but more eſpecially at preſent. Whether this prohibition be in conſequence of our refuſing to liſten to applications from the Emperor to ſecond with the States of Holland his views of reviving the trade of Antwerp by opening the Scheldt, or any other particular cauſe, cannot be immediately aſcertained. We believe it, however, to be pretty certain, that there has not for ſome years paſt been a very cordial union between the courts of Vienna and St James's; for about ſix or ſeven years ſince there was an apparent coldneſs between them, though owing, it is thought, rather to a neglect of ceremony, or etiquette, than to any cauſe of real conſequence.

Letters from Brunſwick, dated Oct. 20. mention, that his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick, who had juſt reſigned his places under the States-General, was preparing to ſet out for Vienna, to pay a viſit to his Imperial Majeſty, from whom he had received a moſt cordial invitation.

Letters from Liſbon by the laſt mail declare, that a fleet of three men of war and ſeven tranſports were lying in the Tagus, having on board a number of troops and military ſtores, intended for the Portugueſe ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies.

Other accounts ſay this armament is deſtined for the iſland of Trinidad, which the Portugueſe have lately taken poſſeſſion of, and have been fortifying in Vauben's beſt manner, though the iſland has been for many years the property of a family of diſtinction in England.

A letter from Havre-de-Grace ſays, that they have received advice from Cape Francois, that on the ſecond of Auguſt laſt, they had a violent hurricane there, which had done great damage; that four veſſels were totally loſt, and others drove on ſhore, and it was doubtful if they could be got off; that the damage done by the ſhipping, and on the iſland, was computed at upwards of 200,000 l. ſterling, and that it reached ſome of the adjacent iſlands, and did conſiderable damage.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Windſor, whoſe houſe has bow-windows both in the front and back, was heretofore rated at nine windows in all; but upon a late ſurvey he was put down in the book twenty-two windows. On a repreſentation to the ſurveyor and window-peepers, he argued, that the large windows were never rated but as one each, as there is not, according to the act of Parliament, twelve inches from glaſs to glaſs. The Government officers ſtill continued inflexible, and ſent their workmen to meaſure, when it appeared, that upon taking the meaſure on the outſide of the houſe from the neceſſary and unavoidable projection of the wooden work, the diſtance from glaſs to glaſs is thirteen inches, though within-ſide there is not eleven inches. Upon this ground the proprietor is reſolved to litigate the matter in the courts of law, which will furniſh ſome buſineſs for the gentlemen of the long robe. This is one of the many inſtances of the ſame kind likely to occur. The Miniſter has not, it appears, forgot his old friends at the bar.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 28.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
5 per cent. Stock, 88.	3 per cent. Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, —	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. con. 54¾.	Ditto unpaid, 1 diſc.
3 per cent. red. —	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 17½.
Long Ann. 16½.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
Short Ann. 1778, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 72½.
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 6 s. a 2 s.
Ditto New Ann. —	a 4 s. a 3 s.
Ditto 1751, —	Light Long Ann. —

WIND AT DEAL, Oct. 27. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 28.

"We are all in eager expectation of hearing from Dublin. The 25th of October was the day fixed for the Convention of the Delegates of the different petitioning or reforming corporations, towns, cities, and counties. What new reſolutions can this Congreſs form that have not already been formed by individual aſſociations, and by Conventions of Delegates, again and again? It is impoſſible that they can go farther, without treſpaſſing the bounds of loyalty. But if no new reſolution be formed, what avails this pompous meeting?

"There is little hope of *petitions* for political conſequence. The Athenian people, after they had ſubmitted to the Macedonian yoke, applied to the wife and good Phocion, to preſent, in their name, a petition to Antipater, who governed both Macedonia and Greece, for the reſtitution of their liberty. Phocion ſaw the ridiculouſneſs of this propoſal, and declined to undertake the taſk aſſigned to him by his countrymen. It is an injury to *Athens* to compare her to *Ireland*; but, in this reſpect, theſe ſtates were both of them equally guilty of *Iriciſms*. To petition a ſovereign Prince or State to give up any part of their power, is as abſurd as to attempt to convince the judgment, and convert the will, by bodily force. If you wiſh, through my underſtanding, to govern my inclinations, offer ſome argument. If you wiſh me to reſign my power, preſs me with a ſuperior power: For, as power has nothing to do with argumentation, ſo argumentation has nothing to do with power. For this is an eternal and invariable truth, that no nation ever did, or ever can, voluntarily reſign its ſuperiority or power.

"But *petitioning* is only, as they ſay, in both Ireland and Scotland, a *way of ſpeaking*, "formula loquendi." The Iriſh are *ſturdy beggars*; they are to follow up their petitions with their *ſhilelahs*. But the great and the rich, and the ſober part of the Iriſh nation, are againſt the madneſs of the Volunteers. The Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Commons, and the Citizens of Dublin have voted a golden box to the Duke of Rutland. The Grand Jury of the county of Dublin, the Freeholders of the county of Kerry, and the Grand Jury and Corporation of Kilmainham,—theſe reſpectable bodies of men have oppoſed counter addreſſes to thoſe of the reformers; and their example will doubtleſs be followed by other bodies equally reſpectable. It is an object of great curioſity, what the Congreſs of Delegates will ſay of theſe addreſſes,—*To be ſure they will have a ſling at them* of ſome kind or other.

"The rough hand of the Duke of Rutland, his indifference and *ſans froid*, and the jovialty, withal, of his manners, are undoubtedly moſt happily calculated to manage the preſent diſpoſitions of the Iriſh populace. A plodding, pragmatical, buſy, refining genius, would, at the preſent moment, play the very devil in Ireland. I was lately with an Iriſh gentleman who made this obſervation; and I give him credit for it. He confeſſed, at the ſame time, that his Grace is even too inattentive to ceremony. On Court days, and even on birth days, when all the company is waiting on him at the Caſtle, he is probably taking his ride; and, if the day be fine, (for he is very fond of riding) he will prolong it till ſix or ſeven o'clock at night. He is a plain, honeſt, jovial, and intrepid man.

"A late deciſion of your countryman, Lord Loughborough, in the caſe of Ridout, who fired among a mob of rioting Jews, and killed one of them, is much talked of here. This action the Jury, on his repreſentation, pronounced "manſlaughter:" A judgment very favourable to peace, and very hoſtile to rioting. Lord Loughborough ſat, in ſevere judgment, on Lord George Gordon's blackguards at St Margaret's Hill. He is a great enemy to rioters.

"The public curioſity is more and more awakened concerning the Dutch and the Emperor. The former, it is generally thought, muſt yield to the latter. As to the reſignation of the Duke of Brunſwick, it has no reference to politics.—It is the natural effect of an impatience of anxiety, ſuſpence, and indignation, at unmerited ill-treatment.

"On Wedneſday the Duke and Ducheſs of Argyle, with Lady Derby, ſet off for the ſouth of France.

"It is ſaid, that Prince Edward is to ſucceed Earl Waldegrave, deceaſed, in the command of the Coldſtream or ſecond regiment of foot-guards.

"It is alſo ſaid, that General Boyd is to ſucceed the above nobleman in the government of Plymouth."

Friday, began the annual St Luke's fair in Newcaſtle, Horſes, eſpecially thoſe of value, at firſt brought good prices, but afterwards fell. The black cattle (of which there was not a very great ſhew) and in particular ſuch as were lean, ſold at a good price, the demand being very great.

Monday morning there was a heavy fall of ſnow in Newcaſtle and neighbourhood, which lay a conſiderable depth; and accounts from Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Yorkſhire ſay that the falls of ſnow have been unuſually large.

Laſt Sunday forenoon a heavy ſhower of hail fell in and about Sunderland, ſome of the ſtones being of an uncommon ſize, meaſuring two inches and a half in circumference.

The continual fall of hail, ſnow, and rain, accompanied with much wind, almoſt without intermiſſion, laſt Monday, proved very inauſpicious to the Criſpinian proceſſion at Sunderland, and forcibly imprinted on the minds of a numerous crowd of pitying ſpectators, a truth, very mortifying to human grandeur, that even "Kings themſelves are not exempted from the "common calamities of human life;" for his Majeſty was wet to the ſkin, the Prince of Wales had hardly a dry thread about him, and the Biſhop of Oſnaburg, &c. with the reſt of the nobility and gentry, were ſo completely drenched, that they haſtened precipitately to recruit their ſpirits with beef and bumbo, beneath the friendly roof of the aſſembly room, where the evening was concluded with all the decorum due to ſo ſolemn a feſtival.

On the 15th ult. there were four plants of potatoes taken up at Dalkeith, in a field belonging to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, the crop of each of which, numbered and weighed, is as follows:

Black kind,	112 potatoes,	weight	15¼ libs.
New early,	86 ——	——	26
Red,	104 ——	——	29
Common	74 ——	—	25
	376		95¼

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, Oct. 28.

"The capture lately made by the Venus frigate on the coaſt of Ireland, of a ſmuggling cutter belonging to Folkſtone, turns out a very valuable one; her cargo conſiſts of 700 ankers of ſpirits, 450 packages of tobacco, 11 cheſts of tea, and 5 bales and 3 boxes of merchandize. The cutter is 150 tons burthen, and was commanded by a Captain Boxer."

By the Katty, Morriſon, in 24 days from Boſton, we have received the Maſſachuſett's and New-Hampſhire General Advertiſer, from which we have copied the following articles:—

Hartford, Sept. 7. We hear that the Committee of the States, which were left by Congreſs, are diſperſed, ſo that the government of the United States is entirely ſuſpended. If this be true, it is an event both dangerous and diſgraceful to America, and fully proves, that more energy and vigour in our public councils is neceſſary to maintain thoſe forms which are eſſential to our exiſtence as a nation. Since the above event happened, diſpatches have arrived from Europe, but no communications can be made, as the ſovereign power of theſe States has withdrawn.

Boſton, Sept. 9. We hear from Philadelphia, that the noted Col. Conolly, in whoſe character there are ſome traits not much to his credit, has been waited on by ſeveral reſpectable citizens, and deſired to depart the city within ten days, as his reſidence was very obnoxious to the people in general, and particularly to thoſe *Whigs* and *Patriots*, who have fought and obtained our glorious independence. The militia of Penſylvania are determined to expel every flagitious ſcoundrel who has taken ſanctuary among them—this indulgence they claim from the articles of peace being already expired.

Newbury-Port, Sept. 10. We are informed that the following melancholy affair happened a few days ſince, at Moultonborough, in the State of New Hampſhire:—A boy, about eight years of age, being ſent after the cows, and tarrying much longer than was expected, his father at length went in purſuit of him: But what was his ſurpriſe, when, juſt at the entrance of the woods, he beheld a large bear devouring his child, who was yet able to cry out to him, "*Daddy, daddy, do help me!*—In attempting to reſcue his ſon, he was ſo cloſely purſued by the bear, with the child crying in his mouth, that he was obliged to deſiſt.—The next morning ſome remains of the poor unhappy boy were found, and the bear lying by him, which they immediately killed, and burnt to aſhes.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Sept. 26.

"There have arrived at Philadelphia, this ſummer, 5000 perſons from Ireland; as many more are expected, beſides two or three thouſand from England, Scotland, and Germany; ſo that that ſingle port will probably, by the end of the year, have received between twelve and thirteen thouſand perſons from Europe.

"A letter from a gentleman at Halifax, of a late date, mentions, that Mr Archibald M'Niel, (a declared enemy to the liberties of America) together with his guide, were cruelly murdered by the Indians, when aſleep in the woods, on their journey from Canada to Nova Scotia."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The following account of the Meeting of the *National Convention*, held at Dublin on the 25th of laſt month, is copied from THE PUBLIC REGISTER, *or* FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, of the 26th ult.

Yeſterday about forty delegates, from not one third of the counties of the kingdom, aſſembled at the Exhibition-room in William-ſtreet. Having prudently put themſelves *under lock and key*, to the eternal honour of Congreſs, the only circumſtances we hear that tranſpired are, that William Sharman, Eſq; one of the Liſburn delegates, was called to the chair, and Mr John Aſhenhurſt, public notary, appointed Secretary. That a little after five o'clock they broke up, without having been able to determine on any neceſſary regulation, from the various and great contrariety of opinions that prevailed among them.

The meeting of the *National Convention*, compared to the *Congreſs*, that aſſembled yeſterday in William-ſtreet, was as ſuperior, in point of numbers and conſequence as the performance of a Theatre Royal excel thoſe of a ſtrolling company. Yet notwithſtanding the many reſpectable members that conſtituted the former meeting, they were not able to deviſe a mode of reform that was not open to a thouſand exceptions.—What proſpect, then, has the nation to be favoured with an adequate ſyſtem of reform from men much inferior to thoſe of the *National Convention*.

The few delegates that attended yeſterday in William-ſtreet, ſkulked to the meeting in concealment and privacy. "Heaven beamed with ſplendor on their undertaking," and rendered coaches and chair totally unneceſſary; but they were nevertheleſs aſhamed to ſhew themſelves openly, like the members of the *National Convention*, who walked bareheaded from the Royal Exchange to the Rotunda. This conduct carries a bad face with it, and gives room for a thouſand unfavourable ſuggeſtions.

In every point of view, *Congreſs* falls infinitely ſhort of the *National Convention*, not only in reſpect to *externals*, but *internal* conduct. The Rotunda was open each day to hundreds of reſpectable auditors. But the Exhibition-room excludes all but delegates from hearing the debates, &c. and conſequently of judging of the propriety of their proceedings. A den of thieves, or a club of highwaymen could act with no greater precaution. But they evidently appear "to love darkneſs rather than light, becauſe their deeds are evil."

Congreſs ſhutting their doors in the teeth of the town, have the ball at their foot. They may plan ſedition, plot treaſon, and hatch rebellion without obſervation. They may iſſue what edicts they think proper to their myrmidons, without fear of

contradiction, and propagate any thing, declare any thing, and publish any thing, without apprehension of receiving the *lie direct*.

Some reports mentioned, that the bishop of Derry arrived in town on Sunday, and attended yesterday's meeting in William street. Other accounts positively assert, that his Lordship did not arrive in town, but has opened his eyes, and relinquished his claim to a seat in Napper's parliament. Should this be true, his Lordship's defection will be a fatal blow to the duration of the wonderful Congress.

Congress locking themselves up has been a compleat nick on the Sheriffs bailiffs, who had a few commands with the country members, and who had formed several artful schemes to have taken their birds *sitting*. But several of the members being old *shy cocks*, not only embraced the precaution of locking the doors, but took possession, on Sunday evening, of several apartments at the Exhibition house, which they have hired till Sunday next, when they purpose to leave town without beat of drum.

Were the House of Commons to arrogate to themselves a power of excluding the nation from hearing their debates, the people would at once cry out, though THEY are a branch of the Legislature, and men of PROPERTY, that treason to the state was intended; but when *Napper's Congress* assemble, and even refuse admittance to the very Sheriffs, the people must assent, and why? Because it is *his* will. Is it possible that the kingdom of Ireland shall endure a number of men that unlawfully assemble, and tamper with the Constitution in secret? Is the Constitution of so little value, as to give the modification of it into the hands of a set of men, who will not suffer any to hear their debates, or know the mode they are taking to effect it?

The scheme of admitting the Roman Catholics to a right of suffrage is fully explained by the proceedings at the Quarter-Assembly, when there was not a single man of the whole Common Council that did not acquiesce in that part of the address which tended to exclude even their present as well as *future* pretensions to the privilege. This, it is hoped, will shew this respectable body of people, how *those men*, who have, for such a lengthened series, endeavoured to make them dupes to their private interest, *would* and *will* desert them, though without the shadow of pretext. Nay, Napper himself, who was a principal contriver to make dupes of the Roman Catholics, treacherously acquiesced, and was quite chop-fallen on the occasion.

Since not half the counties, nor a tenth part of the cities and great towns have yet appointed delegates to *Napper's Congress*, and since not even half the delegates have regarded the GREAT, the GLORIOUS 25th of October, will their untitled *Rump Assembly* have either the insolence or impertinence to pretend to speak the sense of the nation?

A correspondent assures us, from being in the secrets of the of the mighty men of Congress, that a principal reason for locking themselves up yesterday, was to prevent the public from hearing the trifling and ridiculous excuses read from the several members, who did not find it agreeable and *convenient* to attend the meeting in Dublin.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I INTEND speedily to publish the titles of the acts passed in the last session of Parliament, which will speedily *bring this nation to me*. Mean time I send you a specimen.

1mo, "An act for rendering houses more cheerful, healthy, "and commodious." The tax upon windows.

2do, "An act for the encouragement of authors, and promo- "ting of learning." The tax upon paper.

3tio, "An act for the expediting of business, and increasing "of epistolary correspondence." The tax upon postages.

4to, "An act for the better securing of property." The act for making Lairds liable for the offences of their own and their neighbours tenants.

5to, "An act for lessening the burthens of the subject, by ta- "king off taxes on certain commodities." The Tea act.

I am your's, (or, to speak more truly)
You are mine,

Nov. 1. 1784. THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

HAS God, *thou fool*, work'd solely for *thy* good?
Thy joy? *thy* pastime? *thy* attire? *thy* food?
Who for *thy* table feeds the wanton fawn,
For *him* as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn.
Is it for *thee* the lark ascends and sings?
Joy tunes his voice—joy elevates his wings.
Is it for *thee* the linnet pours his throat?
Loves of his own, and raptures swell the note.
The bounding steed *you* pompously bestride,
Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride.
Is *thine alone* the seed that strews the plain?
The birds of Heav'n shall vindicate their grain.

ESSAY on MAN, Ep. II.

SIR,

IT was with some wonder, I read an address to the Farmers of Scotland, printed in your paper of Wednesday last; which points at nothing less, than to excite a combination, to eradicate a part of God's creation from the face of the earth: I mean the poor crows, which we cannot doubt were formed to fulfil some of the great purposes of Providence. Though there is no doubt that crows can be taught to speak, yet I never heard that any of them have been able to write: it is not quite fair, therefore, to attack them in a newspaper, where it is impossible for them to make an answer to any accusation that may be brought against them: For this reason I have taken up my pen in their behalf.

Were I to address the farmers of Scotland, instead of calling off their attention from their proper business, to mind what the crows are about, and to form a militia to defend them against their depredations, I would call upon them to attend more closely to their proper business, and, by improvements in agriculture, to secure themselves not only against crows, but against all other birds, and even against the accidents of seasons; such as frost, snow, and rains.

In the common broadcast method of sowing and harrowing, the seed that is scattered over the field is very unequally covered, some of it not at all. Were no birds to eat a grain, all of this last must be completely destroyed, either by the frost, or by rains, which make it burst or wash it off. These the birds of Heaven seem to have a right to vindicate, for the farmer has abandoned them, and he has not even a right to hope that they can redound to his profit: Of those that are slightly covered, we may say, from the best authority, *that it immediately sprang up, because it had no depth of earth; but because it had no root, it withered away.* I have been credibly informed, that by the use of what is called a broadcast drill, a sixth part of the seed usually sown, will produce as large a crop as if the usual quantity had been sown; and that for no other reason, than that it covers the seed equally, and deposits it beyond the depth that exposes it to the usual accidents:—Let a farmer use this, and he need not fear the crows.

Nevertheless, he must not expect that the crows will never pay him a visit; but the visits they pay him will be friendly ones. The crow is granivorous only as to a small proportion of his food. He is in general carnivorous, and that part of his food consists chiefly of insects, many of which are very destructive to the seed of corn, and even to its roots after it is far advanced. The destruction of these is more material to the farmer, than the destruction of any of the winged denizens of the air. We often see in the English newspapers, when estates are advertised for sale, that it is mentioned there is a large rookery on the estate, by way of recommendation. I have often enquired after the reason of this in Scotland, and I never could get a more satisfactory answer than this, that the English were very fond of young rooks baked in pies, and that they valued a good rookery as we value a well-stocked pigeon-house. This, however, was not enough for me; Why not build a pigeon-house, where there is a perpetual succession of young? whereas rooks breed only once in the year. The difficulty was at last solved to me. I had occasion to be in Hampshire, and saw an estate in the neighbourhood of the place where I was, advertised for sale in the newspapers, with a large rookery held forth as a valuable appendage. Full of my Scotch ignorance and misinformation, I observed to a gentleman who was with me, that it was strange the English should be so fond of rook pies, when pigeon pies were so much preferable, and so much oftener to be commanded; that we considered the rook in Scotland, to be a very destructive animal, and we did our utmost to exterminate them. His answer was, "We would consider any man as an enemy to agriculture, that "would make pies of young rooks, and we would detest his "taste if he preferred them to pigeons; but in the spring we "generally find the roots of our corn attacked by a kind of "grub, which eats them up, and the stalk withers and decays. "The rooks have their young at that time, and are very vo- "racious both for themselves, and on account of their young. "They do not go far from their nests if they can find food near "at hand, and these grubs are a favourite food with them. "For this reason we think an estate with a good rookery, more "valuable than any other; and I have known this carried so "far, as the length of two years purchase on account of a "rookery."

Whether the English gentleman was right in his theory or not, I will not pretend to determine, though I am inclined to believe that he was: But I will beg leave to call the attention of the gentleman, who addresses the farmers in Scotland, to a Scotch fact, that the crows in this country may avail themselves of, and which in their name I claim on in their behalf.

Some years ago, some locusts appeared in this country; they were indeed so few, that they were collected as curiosities where they were found: But the year after, in many of the sheep-pastures, in the counties of Peebles, Selkirk, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright, a number of a new kind of caterpillar appeared. Whether these were the progeny of the locusts, no man will pretend to determine; it is sufficient to say, that they proved very destructive; they devoured not only the grass, but the roots; and large tracts of ground were totally laid waste, so as to appear at a distance as a barren sand. This happened while the rooks were breeding; but soon after, they left all the neighbouring low country, and before the end of summer cleared the whole sheep-pastures of the caterpillars, where they never have appeared since. For this reason, the rooks are now favoured and protected in these counties.

If they eat the grain that lies uncovered, that is no loss to the farmer, for it would never produce any thing. If they eat what is slightly covered, that is an advantage; for should that come the length of producing a ripened ear, (which but seldom happens) it comes to maturity too early, and occasions a real misfortune to the farmer, a crop unequally ripened: besides, if a sixth part of the seed would be sufficient, under proper management, for sowing the ground, the thinning the crop must have the effect that hoeing turnips has, *viz.* giving the plants that remain more freedom, so that they give a larger increase than if all had been permitted to come forward.

I would gladly ask a few questions for the sake of the police of the country. Would it be very conducive to that police to keep on foot a body of idle fellows travelling through the country armed with guns? Would this tend to the preservation of the game? or, Would gentlemen permit such arms to be kept without bringing actions to forfeit them? Would they be fond of such fellows coming among their plantations up to their very doors, and there disturbing their families, by shooting from morning to night, and probably picking up any thing they can readily lay their hands on? Yet all this must be submitted to on the plan of destroying the crows; for they seem to put their confidence in man, and delight to build only about human habitations. Hence, to have access to their young, inclosures and plantations must be thrown open, and the privacy of respectable families intruded on and disturbed.

One hundred thousand crows in one flock! Four crows in each square yard!—I presume not to meddle with such calculations.

The crow was venerated by the ancients, as possessing the spirit of prophecy,

——Cava prædixit ab ilice cornix.

And, in particular, they were attended to by the farmer, in forming prognostications of the weather;

——Cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce,
Et sola in sicca secum spatiatur arena.

The crow, too, has been held in veneration by all good Protestants, as the discoverer of the imposture of Pope Joan; for there was a crow attended her from the Vatican during her procession to the church of St John, calling out, from time to time,

Papa pater patrum, Papissæ pandito portum.

I am glad to hear that crows are increased in East Lothian; it is a sign that agriculture has increased in proportion.

HUMANUS.

W. B's and G's *verses first opportunity.*

DAINTY DAVY *has already been anticipated by more than one on the same subject.*

ARRIVED at LEITH, Nov. 1. Elisabeth and Margaret, Thomson, from Kircaldine, with whiskie; Betty, Bain, from Borrowstounness, with wood; Good Intent, Lemon, from Wells, with barley; Anne, Law, from Brigues, with coals, &c.; Fortune, Smith, from Zetland, with goods; Mary and Peggy, Cargill, from Hull, with bark; Susanna, Walker, from ditto, with ditto; Friendship, Ritchie, from London, with goods; Eupham, Malcom, from Aberdeen, with goods;—and a number of coal-sloops, &c. down the water.

Some vessels from Memel in the Roads.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Oct 16. Margaret of and for Queensferry, Thomson, from Memel, grain.
Success of and for Dysart, Adamson, from Memel, with timber.
Schaffan of and from Grangemouth, Bell for Riga, in ballast.
Ceaila of and from Borrowstounness, Grindlay, for Konningsberg, do.
Greenock of Greenock, Tarbett, from Dantzic, for Glasgow, ashes.
Polly of and for Kinghorn, Sibbald, from Dantzick, with grain.
Peter of Saltcoats, Barr, from Memel, for Ayr, with timber.
Fortitude of Dundee, Robertson, from Leith, for Dantzic, in ballast.

Elsinore, October 16. 1784. Wind W. WAL. WOOD.

READY FURNISHED LODGINGS.

MRS SPROTT begs leave respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, who have occasion for genteel ready furnished Lodgings, that she can accommodate them in the most elegant and commodious manner; either in Princes-street in the extended royalty, or in the vicinity of the Parliament-house, Cross, and Exchange.

A whole family, or such as incline, can have the use of a lodging, with eight rooms and a kitchen; or of ten rooms and a kitchen; six rooms and kitchen, or four rooms by themselves, or otherwise let separately; and every article to be found at any of the hotels, will be served up, and furnished with equal elegance and dispatch.

DUTY ON HORSES.

STAMP OFFICE, EDINBURGH, Nov. 1. 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, That *a further period of fifteen days from this date* will be allowed by this Office, for all persons residing in the county of Edinburgh, who are subject to the payment of the Horse-duty, to give written notice at this Office, of the number of Horses kept by them, and to pay the respective duties imposed by the act for the same.

Such allowance of further time being absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the Publicat this time, on account of the great number of persons applying to register their horses according to the act.

The same allowance of time will also be given for entering Horses at the respective offices in the other parts of Scotland.

And after that period, all persons who have neglected to enter their Horses, will be prosecuted for the penalties incurred in terms of the act of Parliament.

The Rates and Duties are as follow:

For every Horse, Mare, or Gelding kept and used for the purpose of riding or drawing any carriage for which a duty of Excise is paid or payable,	TEN SHILLINGS.
Under a penalty of	TWENTY POUNDS.
For every Horse, Mare, or Gelding entered to start or run for any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing whatsoever, a *further* sum of	TWO POUNDS TWO SHILLINGS.
The same to be paid previous to the entering of the said Horse, &c. for any race, or on refusal or neglect thereof, the owner thereof to forfeit	TWENTY POUNDS.
For every Licence granted to any person exercising the trade and business of an *Horse-Dealer*	FIVE POUNDS.

EXEMPTIONS.

Horses belonging to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the cavalry. Also Horses belonging to *Licensed Dealers*, kept for *Sale* and not for *Hire*.—And all Horses likewise let to hire by post-masters for travelling post.

ALEX. MENZIES,
Coll. North Britain.

RED PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

In Pipes, Butts, Hogsheads, and Dozens,
AT DUNBAR.

ADAM WATSON begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has just now imported from Oporto, a few Pipes of very choice PORT WINE, shipped by one of the first houses there, of vintage 1781; and also, from Cadiz in Spain, a few Butts and Hogsheads of very rich strong SHERRY WINE. As he intends to prosecute the Wine Trade to a larger extent than formerly, the country about Dunbar and Haddington, may depend on being supplied on the same terms as from the Wine Merchants, Leith, according to the quality; and also, with FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITS; and every other article in the GROCERY way, too tedious to mention.——He has just now on hand,

Good Congo Tea, at	L. 0 6 6	per lib.
Best ditto,	0 7 0	
Best high-flavoured Shoushong,	0 7 6	

AS JAMES GIBB, Merchant in Ayr, has given up his concern in the HARD AND SOFT SOAP MANUFACTORY in Aberdeen, carried on under the firm of WM. GIBB and Co. Notice is hereby given, that he is no longer a partner in that Company, and that the business continues to be carried on under the same firm as formerly.

Orders addressed to Wm. Gibb and Company in Aberdeen, or to Wm. Nimmo their clerk and manager, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. Wanted immediately, about Twenty Tons of Scots KELP, for which ready money will be given, by applying as above.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

JAMES HILL writer in Glasgow, Trustee upon the sequestrated estates of WILSON AND BROWNE merchants in Glasgow, and of JOHN WILSON and ANDREW BROWNE merchants there, as individuals, gives notice to the Creditors of the said Wilson and Browne, as a Company, and as individuals, That he has, in terms of the Act of the twenty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, made up a state of the bankrupts effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him, in manner required by the said statute, with a scheme or call, dividing the free produce of the money recovered among the several Creditors, in terms of the statute; which states and scheme, together with a general state of the bankrupts affairs, brought down to this period, do now lie open for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, in the house of the said James Hill, Trongate, Glasgow, and will continue there till the 8th of January next, 1785, when a general meeting of the Creditors will be held at the said house, to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management, and to receive the dividends ascertained by the said call or scheme.

SALE OF LANDS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 8th of December, 1784, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS after mentioned, belonging to Robert Rae, writer in Kirkcudbright, either together or in the lots following:

LOT. I.—The Lands of PIBBLE, lying in the parish of Kirkmabreck, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are set at 52l. 10s. 6d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whitsunday 1779. They consist of above 720 acres, partly arable and meadow, and partly muir ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells are to be had; part of them is already shelled, and the whole well inclosed and subdivided. Upset price, 900 l.

II.—The Seller's LIFERENT SUPERIORITY of the Lands of Chapeltown, lying in the stewarty of Kirkcudbright.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr William Keith accountant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomson writer in Kirkcudbright; persons desirous of further information may apply.

A SHIP FOR SALE.

THE ENDEAVOUR or DYSART, presently lying in Leith harbour, a strong well built ship, of the best English oak timber, and all her plank oak, both outside and inside, about 300 tons burthen, lies well on the ground having a long floor; well found in every thing; has a large cabin, with two state rooms.

This ship was built at Dysart last year, under the inspection of the owner, of the very best materials, and excellent workmanship.

For particulars enquire at James Reddie, merchant in Dysart, or John Reddie, St Ninian-street, Edinburgh; or at Captain Rutherford on board the vessel.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, Oct. 27. Three Buſſes, from Rotheſay, herrings. 28. Mary, Abay, from Waterford, with meal and ſalt; Two Buſſes from the High lands, with herrings.

SAILED, Oct. 25. Oxford, Simpſon, for Dublin, with goods; Mary and Bell, Law, for Drogheda, with goods; Brothers, Ferguſon, for Barnſtaple, with goods; Ann, Laurie, for Philadelphia, with ditto; Minerva, Boyd, for Virginia, with goods. 26. Fanny, Miller, for Dublin, with goods. 29. Agnes, Fulton, for Irvine, with goods; Jeanie, Bell, for North Carolina, with ditto; Grace, Morton, for Dundalk, with ditto; the Minerva, Simpſon, for Dublin, with ditto.

FOR JAMAICA,
The Ship COLUMBUS,

JAMES WILSON, Maſter,

Is now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, for Martha Brae, Green Iſland, and Lucea, and will be clear to ſail by the 10th December next.

For freight or paſſage, apply to James Gammell and Company, Greenock.

N. B. The time of this veſſel's ſailing may be depended on.

STATE LOTTERY, 1784.

THE Tickets are ſold and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

HAZARD AND CO. STOCK-BROKERS,

At their STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, No. 93. under the Royal Exchange, LONDON,

And no where elſe on their account.

Correct Numerical and Regiſter Books are kept, and Tickets and Shares regiſtered at Six pence per number.

Note,—In the laſt Lottery, the following capital prizes were ſold and ſhared at this office, viz. No. 30,503, a prize of 20,000 l. in two quarters, two eighths, and four ſixteenths; No. 22,151, a prize of 20,000 l.; No. 3668, and 45,532, prizes of 10,000 l. in whole tickets.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 40,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
2	—	5,000	—	10,000
4	—	2,000	—	8,000
10	—	1,000	—	10,000
20	—	500	—	10,000
110	—	100	—	11,000
200	—	50	—	10,000
11,650	—	20	—	233,000
12,000 Prizes,			L.	352,000
First drawn ticket for the firſt ſix days, 500 each,				3,000
First drawn, 13th day,				1,000
First drawn, 16th day,				1,000
First drawn, 19th day,				2,000
Laſt drawn,				1,000
24,000 Blanks				
36,000 Tickets,			L.	360,000

THE PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES.

Half,	L. 8 5 0	Eighth,	L.	2 2 0
Fourth,	4 3 0	Sixteenth,		1 1 0

Two Blanks to a Prize.

☞ All Shares ſold at this office will be ſtamped, agreeable to act of Parliament, and alſo with the CROWN, and round it "HAZARD'S "LOTTERY OFFICE."

Money for the Prizes will be paid at this Office, as ſoon as drawn.

Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered, and Schemes *gratis*.

Begins drawing the 22d of November.

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no buſineſs in the Lottery tranſacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their ſeveral annuities; India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kind of Government Securities bought and ſold by commiſſion.

N. B. No bills, unleſs payable at ſight, or a ſhort date, can be taken.

TWENTY STATE LOTTERY TICKETS,

And a Share in *every* Capital Prize of 50 l. up to 20,000 l. may be gained throughout the *whole* Lottery, for the ſmall riſk of

FIVE SHILLINGS and THREEPENCE!

At the Office of

HARRIS & Co. (No. 30.) LUDGATE-STREET,

Near ST PAUL'S.

For Five Shillings and Threepence, an *Adventure* will be given, containing a number, and ſhould the number be the ſame as the firſt drawn Ticket at *Guildhall*, on *Monday* the 22d of *November* next, (being the firſt day of drawing) the following TWENTY TICKETS ſhall immediately be delivered to the fortunate Adventurer:

Nos. 6,505, 6,506, 6,507, 6,508, 6,509, 6,510, 6,516, 23,226, 23,227, 23,228, 23,229, 23,230, 23,581, 23,582, 23,728, 23,729, 23,730, 23,731, 23,734, 23,733.

(N. B. The above twenty Tickets are kept at the Office for the inſpection and ſatisfaction of every Lady or Gentleman deſirous of ſeeing them at any time.)

The number of the Adventure will alſo be entitled to the following ſums in the capital Prizes through the whole drawing of the Lottery.

To 200 l. if drawn a Prize of		20,000 l.
100 l.	if	10,000 l.
50 l.	if	5,000 l.
30 l.	if	2,000 l.
20 l.	if	1,000 l.
10 l.	if	500 l.
5 l.	if	100 l.
2 l. 10 s.	if	50 l.
And if the laſt drawn, to		100 l.

*** Moreover, ſhould the number be drawn a *Blank*, or a Prize of 20 l. on the firſt day of the drawing, ONE GUINEA will be returned for the ſame.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The twenty Tickets (value near 300 Guineas) that may be gained on the event of the firſt drawn Ticket, is more than can be gained by half a Ticket, which coſts about 8 l. beſides what theſe twenty Tickets may produce in the Lottery, from a Prize of 20 l. up to 20,000 l.

The 5 l. for every Prize of 100 l. (of which there are 110) and the 2 l. 10 s. for every Prize of 50 l. (of which there are 200) in this plan, is equal to the ſixteenth part of a Ticket; now a *ſixteenth* will coſt you at leaſt 1 l. 1 s. whilſt for the ſame money you may purchaſe *four* of the above Adventures; and conſequently you have *four* chances of obtaining the above twenty Lottery Tickets, beſides the ſums that may be gained on *all* the capital Prizes, and the ſingle guineas on the Prizes of 20 l. or blanks! Let every reader then judge for himſelf, which of the two modes is more probable of ſucceſs, the purchaſing of a ſingle *ſixteenth* at one Guinea, or the purchaſing *four* of theſe Adventures for a Guinea.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, and others, will find it to their advantage in laying out ſome part of the money intended for the Lottery in the above plan.

*** It will be highly neceſſary for perſons reſiding in the country to give poſitive directions at the office in caſe they ſhould be entitled to the above *twenty Tickets*, whether the Tickets ſhould be ſent to them, or to have them ſold by a broker *(on their Account)* and the money remitted.

Thoſe who intend to purchaſe the above Adventures are *earneſtly* requeſted to apply at the office as ſoon as opportunity will admit of, as it will be impoſſible for the clerks to ſerve every one, and take proper direction on the laſt day, without errors or miſtakes.

Begins drawing on Monday, November 22.

SPIRITS AND WINES.

WALTER AITCHISON at his Warehouſe, oppoſite the well, foot of Lawnmarket, (ſouth ſide,) Edinburgh,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has on hand an excellent aſſortment of SPIRITS and WINES; prices as under, viz.

	per Gallon.		per Gallon.
Beſt Double Rum, at	9s.	Holland's Gin, at	7s.
Good Ditto,	8s. 6d	Good Ditto,	5s. 4d.
Single Ditto,	5s. 6d.	Real Proof Whiſky,	3s. 10d.
Brandy,	8s.	Good Ditto,	3s. 8d.
Ditto,	6s.	Cinnamon,	6s.

Fine old Port Wine, 20s. a dozen, with bottles.

Sherry Wine, 20s. ditto, with ditto.

TEAS, SUGARS, &c. on the loweſt terms of any in town.

W. A. alſo ſells in wholeſale, beſt BLUES and FRENCH STARCH, fit for manufactories, being equally good with any made in London.

By Order of the Honourable

Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms,

THERE is to be expoſed to public SALE, in the Cuſtomhouſe of Leith, upon Tueſday the 2d of November 1784, at twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

336 libs. FINE BLACK TEA, and 72 libs. COARSE BLACK TEA.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,

5th AUGUST, 1784.

WHEREAS, ſometime in autumn 1778, Mr John Mitchel, officer of Exciſe, with the aſſiſtance of a party of the 80th regiment, made a ſeizure of a parcel of Wine, from Mrs Heughan and Son, in Ferrytown of Cree:—And whereas there was depoſited in this Court, but afterwards given out on ſecurity, 217 l. 7 s. 3½d. part of the produce of ſaid ſeizure, being the proportion allowed to ſoldiers for aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid Mr Mitchel in making of the ſaid ſeizure.—And whereas Thomas Flatt, and ſeveral other privates of the ſaid 80th regiment, have applied, by petition, to the Right Honourable the Barons, praying ſeverally one ſeventeenth part of the ſaid ſum of 217 l. 7 s. 3½d. to be paid to them, as being of the party who aſſiſted in making of the ſaid ſeizure, the Barons ordered all perſons having intereſt in the foreſaid ſum, to appear and claim, on or before the 24th day of November next, as a diſtribution of the ſaid money will take place ſoon after that day. And ſuch perſons as ſhall not appear and claim, will have themſelves only to blame if they are cut out of their ſhare of ſaid money.

By the Right Honourable the Lord Proveſt, the Magiſtrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

ON Wedneſday the 3d day of November next, at four o'clock afternoon, in the High Juſticiary Court-houſe,

THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES OF THE

CITY'S COMMON GOOD,

Are to be SET for two years, after Martinmas next, viz.

1. Impoſt on Wines, and Merk per Pack.
2. Weigh-houſe of Edinburgh, and Leather Market Cuſtoms.
3. The Land Cloth, and Fleſhmarket Cuſtoms, and the Tallow tron Weighage.
4. The Cuſtoms of the Houſe of Muir, and Sheep Flakes.
5. Fruit Market Cuſtoms, and Fruit Metts.
6. Meal and Corn Markets.
7. Cauſey-mail Cuſtoms and Shod Carts.
8. Fiſhmarket Cuſtoms.
9. Poultry and Bread Markets.
10. Veal Market Cuſtoms.
11. Weigh-houſe of Leith.
12. Fleſhmarket of Leith.

The conditions of roup, to be ſeen at the City Clerks Chamber.

N. B. The Leather Market Cuſtoms are not to be ſet along with the Weigh-houſe, but the Weigh-houſe alone.

JUDICIAL SALE.
UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by judicial ſale, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, upon Thurſday the 25th day of November 1784, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, within the New Seſſion houſe of Edinburgh,

All and whole the Lands of EASTER and WESTER BANDRUM and DOWIE's LANDS, now called RINDS, lying in the pariſh of Saline and county of Fife. There is a ſmall dwelling-houſe upon the premiſſes, and the proprietor had begun to build extenſive offices, part of which were finiſhed, and may be completed at no great expence.—There is a good deal of young planting upon theſe Lands, in a thriving condition,

The proven yearly rent of theſe lands, is	L. 120	9 0
And deducting the feu-duties, miniſter's ſtipend, and ſchoolmaſter's ſalaries, which amount to	14	18 8
There remains of free rent,	105	10 4
Which valued at 25 years purchaſe, amounts to	2637	18 4
And the proven value of the plantation of trees, is	150	0 0
Proven upſet price,	L. 2787	18 4

But, for the encouragement of purchaſers, theſe lands will now be expoſed at the reduced upſet price of 2687 l. 18 s. 4 d.

As alſo, That Lodging or Dwelling-Houſe, being the third ſtory of that large tenement of land, on the ſouth ſide of the Croſs of Edinburgh, being the ſecond ſtory above where Bulfour's coffee-houſe was kept, formerly poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Mr William Aytoun clerk to the ſignet, and now by Mrs Sprott, at the yearly rent of 45 l. and the proven value, at 14 years purchaſe, and former upſet price of this houſe, was 630 l. but the ſame is now reduced to 610 l.

And likewiſe a Stable, in the head of the Old Fiſh-market Cloſe, ſet at 3 l. 3 s. of yearly rent, at the upſet price of 50 l.

The Dwelling-Houſe and Stable will be ſold together, or in ſeparate lots. There are two large garrets belonging to the dwelling-houſe, and within the ſtable there is a large cellar fitted up with catacombs.

William Paton at Rinds will ſhew the lands, and the tenants will ſhew the dwelling-houſe and the ſtable.

The progreſs of writs and title-deeds, which are clear, and the articles of roup, will be ſeen at the office of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and information as to all further particulars, may be had by applying to Samuel Mitchelſon, jun. clerk to the ſignet.

BEAUME DE VIE,

The moſt approved REMEDY for AUTUMNAL COMPLAINTS.

THIS celebrated and long-eſtabliſhed Medicine is confeſſedly the greateſt preſervative in the whole Materia Medica. By its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, it fortifies the ſtomach and bowels, purifies the blood and juices, and gives to the whole ſyſtem its natural equilibrium. To theſe qualities we attribute its having proved ſo eminently ſerviceable in Gouty, Rheumatic, and Scorbutic habits.—From the ſame principle, it has never failed to relieve in Languid, Nervous, and Hypochondriac caſes: And hence it has been found ſo particulary beneficial in female diſorders.

The public are requeſted to take notice, that the BEAUME DE VIE is now ſold by Meſſ. Dicey and Co. Bow Church-yard, with the hand writing of T. BECKET on the label paſted on every bottle, price THREE SHILLINGS; alſo by Meſſ. Huſband, Elder and Co. Edinburgh, Mr Nicol, Dundee, Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, Perth, Mr Thomſon, Aberdeen, Mr Saint, Newcaſtle, and Mr Potts, Dublin.

To prevent the unwary from being impoſed on, purchaſers are deſired to be particularly attentive to the written ſignature of T. BECKET, above mentioned, as the only legal ſecurity againſt the ill conſequences that may ariſe from impoſition or forgery.

SALE of HOUSES, &c. in KELSO.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 12th of November 1784, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon,

THE HALF TENEMENT of LAND, with the Cloſe and Pertinents thereof; as alſo the Old Houſe commonly called the VAULT both lying in the town of Kelſo; and likewiſe the Tack of three Slated Houſes fronting the ſtreet, near that part of Kelſo called the Horſe Shoe, with Offices and Garden thereto adjoining, of which tack there are a great number of years yet to run, and the ſubjects bring annually a very conſiderable ſum above the landlord's rent.

The titles of the ſubjects, rental, and articles of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of Edward Bruce writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental and articles of ſale are alſo lodged with Mr Patrick Panton, writer in Kelſo, either of whom will inform as to other particulars, and to whom any perſon inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

SALE of LANDS in DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 17th of December 1784, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of KIRKMICHAEL and GLENAE, lying within the pariſhes of Kirkmichael and Tinwald, and county of Dumfries, either together, or in ſuch lots as ſhall be afterwards agreed upon.

The free rent of theſe lands is about 1348 l. Sterling, and, beſides the rent, the whole tenants on the eſtate, excepting of two farms, are bound to pay the land-tax and other public burdens.

The eſtate extends from ten to within four miles and a half of Dumfries. The great road lately made from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by Moffat, runs through the heart of it. The whole eſtate, except part of one farm, is arable. It lies compact, in the midſt of a pleaſant country, well ſituated for lime, either from Dumfries or from the lime-works at Cloſeburn, at about ſix miles diſtance. The crops which it produces, both of wheat and oats, are remarkable in quality; and Dumfries and Annan, in the neighbourhood, are inexhauſtible markets for grain, both for home conſumption and exportation.

There is a good manſion-houſe on the eſtate, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the water of Ae, and the policy and incloſures are extenſive and beautiful. There is a large orchard well ſtocked, and a great deal of wood on the ground, both old and young. The farm-houſes are new built, and upon the beſt plans.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown, and affords ſeveral freehold qualifications. The title-deeds are perfectly clear; the whole lands are valued; the tiends of the lands in the pariſh of Tinwald are exhauſted by the ſtipend payable to the miniſter, and the proprietor has right to the tiends of the lands in the pariſh of Kirkmichael.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rentals, and current leaſes, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup, &c. are alſo lodged with James Gilham, writer in Dumfries, factor upon the eſtate; and to either of them, or to the proprietor at Kirkmichael-houſe, or Mr John Hay, accountant in Edinburgh, perſons deſirous of further information may apply.

Mr Hay has power to ſell by private bargain.

Judicial Sale of the Eſtate of CATHLAW.

To be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 15th of December 1784, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of CATHLAW, lying within the pariſh of Torphichen and ſhire of Linlithgow.

The proven yearly rent of theſe lands is	L. 161	19 0
And deducing the feu and tiend duties, miniſter's ſtipend, and ſchoolmaſter's ſalary, which amount to	2	6 10 6-12ths
There remains of free rent,	L. 159	12 1 6-12ths

Which, valued at twenty-two years purchaſe, being held of a ſubject ſuperior, amounts to L. 3511 7 0 6-12ths

Which is to be the upſet-price of the lands.

There is a commodious manſion-houſe upon the eſtate, with good office-houſes, all in good repair.

The lands are moſtly incloſed with thriving hedges and ſtripes of planting. There are beſides ſeveral other thriving plantations upon the eſtate.

The title-deeds, and articles and conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Callander, depute clerk of Seſſion; and further information will be got by applying to John Anderſon, writer to the ſignet.

By Authority of the Court of Seſſion,

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS of WESTER RYND, lying in

the pariſh of Rynd and county of Perth, the proven rent whereof, after all deductions, is 165 l. 6 s. and the upſet price is appointed to be 4132 l. 10 s. Sterling, being 25 years purchaſe of ſaid rent. They conſiſt of about 200 acres Scots meaſure, and give a freehold qualification.

This eſtate is ſituate upon the river Earn, about one mile above its junction with the Tay, and as much below the bridge of Earn, and is diſtant about three computed miles from the town of Perth, to which there is eaſy communication by good roads, or by the river, which is navigable by veſſels of conſiderable burden for ſome miles above the Lands.

The greateſt part of the eſtate is ſurrounded by the river Earn, which forms a peninſula, containing about 100 acres, upon the neck whereof is ſituated a neat and commodious Manſion-houſe, adjoining, whereto are office-houſes, dove-cot, garden, and two large orchyards, well ſtored with fruit trees of various kinds, and of the beſt qualities.—The houſe and orchyards are well ſheltered with barren planting, which, with the timber upon the banks of the river, conſiſting chiefly of oak, aſh, and remarkably fine Laburnums, are very valuable.

Within the bounds of the eſtate are four Salmon-fiſhings, preſently very low rented. The grounds are alſo low ſet, paying at preſent only about 16 ſhillings per acre; whereas the Lands in the neighbourhood, though of no better quality, give from 35 to 40 ſhillings per acre.

The purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the manſion houſe, &c. and about 30 acres of the land; and a conſiderable part of the price may remain in his hands.

For further particulars, enquire of John Young, junior, writer in Edinburgh.

FARM NEAR INVERNESS.

TO be LET on leaſe, for ſuch number of years as may be agreeable to the tenant, and entered upon at the term of Whitſunday next,

The LANDS of KINMYLIES, in the pariſh and county of Inverneſs, conſiſting of 502 acres of arable land, and ſeveral hundred acres of well-grown planting. One half of the arable land is incloſed and ſubdivided, and the proprietor will incloſe and ſubdivide the other half, or make a proper allowance to the tackſman for doing it.

Theſe lands have a fine ſouthern expoſure, and come cloſe to the weſt ſuburb of the town of Inverneſs. The whole of them lie within a mile of the town, which makes the carriage of dung and other manure very eaſy to the tackſman; and as the planting is well grown, and forms a ring round the farm, it not only affords conſiderable ſhelter, but will enable the tackſman to winter a number of cattle.—There is a convenient farm houſe, and offices anſwerable.

Propoſals for a leaſe may be given in to Major Fraſer of Balladrum, or to Alexander Baillie, Eſq; of Dochfour, near Inverneſs; to Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh; or to Mr Robert Webſter at Foulis, near Dundee; and every offer will be kept ſecret that is not accepted of.

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